

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

الاردنية من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Sultan leaves for Pakistan

BAHRAIN, Dec. 1 (R) — Saudi Arabia's defence minister, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, left Riyadh today for an official visit to Pakistan, the official Saudi press agency reported. Prince Sultan will have talks with President Zia Ul Haq and other Pakistani officials on cooperation between the two countries. His visit, which will last several days, comes shortly after the United States agreed to provide Pakistan with advanced F-16 fighters as part of a planned \$3 billion economic and arms aid package. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that his country's Islamic friends would help to pay for the arms.

## Eight killed in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — Eight gunmen were killed in clashes between rival leftist militias in two Shiite Muslim populated villages in Lebanon's east Bekaa province, Lebanese security sources said today. The sources said the fighting pitted gunmen of the Arab Socialist Union against the pro-Iranian "Amal" militia, both of which have a following among Lebanon's Shiite Muslims. The fighting erupted late Monday in the villages of Rasm El Hadath and Sha' in the Bekaa Valley and the sources said machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades were used in the street battles which also left 11 people wounded. The fighting was triggered by a dispute between two patrols over traffic priorities, according to the sources who declined to be identified.

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## Zaben reviews postal savings

AMMAN, Dec. 1 (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben today presided over a meeting attended by the communications directors in the governorates and districts to make a comprehensive review of the activities of the Postal Savings Fund (PSF). Reviewing the activities of the PSF, which was established at the end of 1974, Dr. Zaben said the total deposits of citizens in the PSF reached JD 6 million, 90 per cent of which by small savers who save small amounts of money beginning with 250 fils. He added that the number of depositors totalled 103,550 persons who make their deposits and withdrawals from 214 post offices spread in the various parts of the country. He also explained that the PSF is currently participating in several corporations and companies as well as development projects, including housing projects, shares, development bonds and insurance companies.

## Allen's case closed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (R) — The Justice Department said today it had concluded after a lengthy investigation that White House National Security Adviser Richard Allen had not violated any law. Attorney General William French Smith said the Justice Department has decided to close its investigation of Mr. Allen's acceptance of a \$1,000 gift from a Japanese journalist for helping arrange an interview with Mrs. Ronald Reagan. Mr. Allen has been on administrative leave from his White House post since the weekend.

## Peres discharged from hospital

TEL AVIV, Dec. 1 (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres was discharged from hospital today after undergoing a series of medical tests, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Peres, 58, chairman of the Labour Party, entered hospital yesterday a few hours after returning from a trip to Europe. "Mr. Peres had complained to extreme fatigue and underwent a series of tests," the spokesman said. "He was released after he was found to be in good health and only in need of some rest." Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is still in hospital after breaking his leg in a fall in his bathroom last Thursday. The 68-year-old Begin has previously suffered two heart attacks and been in hospital for extreme exhaustion.

## 36 more shot in Iran

LONDON, Dec. 1 (R) — Thirty-six leftists, including five women, have been executed in Iran for opposing the Islamic regime, Tehran newspapers reported today. They said 30 were shot in Tehran's Evin Prison on Sunday after being convicted of armed rebellion against the government. The others were shot in several provincial cities, the newspapers said.

## Kuwaiti jet crashes

KUWAIT, Dec. 1 (R) — The defence ministry said today a Kuwaiti air force Mirage fighter plane crashed on Saturday shortly after take-off, but its pilot bailed out safely. It issued a statement issued after a Kuwaiti newspaper had reported the crash, the fourth this year. The previous crashes involved two helicopters and a Skyhawk fighter jet.

## Habib arrives in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Dec. 1 (R) — U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib arrived in Damascus today but appeared likely to meet blanket refusal to consider the removal of Syria's missiles from east Lebanon. Mr. Habib is on his fourth tour of the region since the spring when he tried to defuse a crisis over the stationing of Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Syria has resisted all pressure to remove them. The SAM-6 and SAM-2 missiles were installed after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters in the Bekaa last April. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin recently renewed his threat of military action if Mr. Habib could not secure withdrawal of the missiles diplomatically. Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas has said the missiles are there to defend Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon and will be left there for as long as they are needed. Mr. Habib went straight to the U.S. embassy on arrival here after two days of talks with Lebanese leaders. He is also expected to visit Saudi Arabia and Israel. The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin yesterday linked a car bomb attack in the centre of Damascus in which more than 90 people died to the visit of Mr. Habib to the region. It said Syria faces an Israeli and imperialist plot to undermine its hardline stance in the Middle East. Beirut's pro-Syrian daily Ash-Sharq today said Mr. Habib's trip and the new Israeli-American strategic cooperation agreement signed in Washington yesterday were "two sides of the same American policy coin."

The Saudi newspaper Al Yaom questioned the value of Mr. Habib's visit and said Arab issues should be left to the Arabs to tackle. Beirut newspapers today said Mr. Habib was carrying no specific proposals, but was interested in helping stabilise a fragile ceasefire in South Lebanon and in reinforcing the authority of the Lebanese government. Syria's official press today front-paged comments by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in which he vowed to root out members of the Muslim Brotherhood, said to be responsible for Sunday's car bomb. The Muslim Brotherhood is an outlawed fundamentalist group which wants a return to strict Islamic society. It has been blamed for a string of anti-government bombings and killings over the past three years.

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## American-Soviet negotiators prepare for marathon talks

GENEVA, Dec. 1 (R) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators plunged into the highly complex detail of their missile talks today, saying they would work to a slow-paced and open-ended timetable.

With both sides committed to a tight news blackout, no information was given out on what happened at the first working session on limiting European-based medium-range nuclear weapons. But it was assumed the two teams began grappling with the first problem — to decide which categories of nuclear arms should be included in what could become marathon negotiations.

Asked if progress was made at the 2½-hour meeting, Soviet chief negotiator Yuli Kvitsinsky said only: "Everything is okay." U.S. officials said confidentiality that rules prevented them from making any comment beyond saying the meeting had taken place.

A U.S. spokesman said future sessions would be held every Tuesday and Friday, alternating between the Soviet mission to the U.N. and the Geneva offices of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

Officials from both sides were smiling cordially when the two full delegations — 10 on each side — met at the eight-floor ACDA offices overlooking Lake Geneva and the snow-capped mountains beyond. As the negotiators ranged



King Hussein is greeted upon his return home Tuesday night by Prince Mohammad and Crown Prince Hassan

## Hassan receives Soviet envoy

AMMAN, Dec. 1 (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at the Hashemite Royal Court this morning the Soviet roving Ambassador Mikhail Sytemko. During the meeting, they discussed the strong Jordanian-Soviet relations and exchanged ideas and views on the political situation in the area and the repercussions of the international developments on the Arab area.

The Soviet guest praised the stands of the two friendly countries on the Middle East issue. He also conveyed the greetings of the Soviet leaders to His Majesty King Hussein, Prince Hassan and the Jordanian people.

The meeting was attended by Court Minister Amer Khammash and Soviet Ambassador in Amman Rafiek Nishanov.

Acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh also received Mr. Sytemko at his office today. They reviewed all aspects of the developments in the Middle East and exchanged views on the various issues of interest to the area at present and in the future, especially the Palest-

tine issue and the various international efforts to find a settlement of the Middle East crisis guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil. Mr. Abu Odeh affirmed the need to continue political action to achieve this settlement. He also reaffirmed Jordan's consistent stand of upholding the principles of just peace.

The Soviet envoy reaffirmed his country's position in this connection which calls for convening an international conference to be attended by all parties concerned.

The two sides asserted the significance of a unified Arab stand in influencing the course of political action to reach the just settlement as approved by the various United Nations resolutions.

The meeting was attended by the secretary general of the foreign ministry and the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

A Jordanian government official told the Jordan Times that Mr. Sytemko official visit to Jordan would last for three days.

## Arab aides arrive for CAEU meeting

AMMAN, Dec. 1 (Petra) — The Kuwaiti Finance Minister Sheikh Abdul Latif Al Hamad arrived in Amman this afternoon to participate in the meetings of the 38th session of the ministerial council of the states signatory to the Arab Economic Unity Agreement, which will begin here tomorrow.

During the two-day meetings, the participants will discuss the report of the secretary-general on the Arab economy and the basic changes introduced to it, and the impact of the international economy on the Arab economy. The report also includes an analytical study of the most prominent Arab economic indicators, the activities of the general secretariat, the meetings of the permanent committees and the sub-committees, and the agreements concluded between the general secretariat and the international economic organisations and groups.

The participants will also discuss topics related to implementing joint Arab projects such as an Arab printing press, an international Arab company for land transport, a draft agreement of the by-laws of the specialised qualitative Arab federations, a technical assistance programme for 1982, a draft budget of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) for 1982, and the question of accepting the Democratic Republic of Yemen as member of the Arab Common Market.

The Libyan Secretary of Economy Abu Zaid Durhad and Minister of Economy of the Arab Republic of Yemen Mohammad Hizam Al Shobati arrived in Amman today to attend the meetings. The Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade in the United Arab Emirates Mohammad Sa'id Al Ghanim and the Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade in Somalia Abdul Rahman Rashid have also arrived in Amman to attend the meetings.

They were received at Amman Airport by Finance Minister Salem Masa'dah, the Secretary-General of the CAEU Fakri Qadduri, the Assistant Secretary-General of the CAEU Mohammad Al Sharif, and other officials.

## Anani briefs ILO team

AMMAN, Dec. 1 (Petra) — A preparatory meeting was held between the Ministry of Labour officials and the delegation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) currently visiting Jordan as part of a fact-finding tour of the area to get acquainted with the conditions of the Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories. The meeting was attended by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani and the ministry's Under-Secretary Tayeer Abdul Jaber.

Dr. Jaber said that an expanded meeting will be held at the ministry tomorrow and will be attended by representatives of the Labour Ministry, the Ministry of the Occupied Territories Affairs, the Royal Committee for the Affairs of Jerusalem, the General Federation of the Jordanian Workers Trade Unions, and the Amman Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The ILO delegation will be briefed during the meeting on the racist and arbitrary Israeli measures against the Arab workers in the occupied areas. Dr. Jaber added.

Dr. Jaber said the Labour Ministry will submit a report explaining that the Israeli occupation authorities continue to construct settlements in the occupied areas despite the two resolutions, passed by the ILO at the 66th and 67th ILO conferences, calling for halting the construction of the Israeli settlements.

The delegation includes Equal Rights Department Director Claude Roseller and ILO Beirut Office Director Shukri Al Dajani.

## King returns home

AMMAN, Dec. 1 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home this evening after participating in the 12th Arab summit conference held in Fez, Morocco on Nov. 25.

King Hussein met at the periphery of the summit with several Arab leaders participating in the conference and exchanged views with them on the future of joint Arab action and ways to bolster Arab solidarity as well as the results of the Fez summit and the preparation for convening the next Arab summit in Morocco.

King Hussein also made a private visit to Spain at the end of the summit. The King was met at the airport by His Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown

Prince Hassan, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the president of the National Consultative Council, the ministers, the Spanish and Moroccan ambassadors in Amman, and a number of high-ranking civilian and military officials.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, the Minister of the Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, the King's Military Secretary Lt. Gen. Mohammad Idris, and Chief of the General Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb also returned home with the King.

## PLO urges joint Arab effort to fight U.S.-Israel agreement

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (Agencies) — A Palestinian leader today called for an urgent meeting of Arab countries to coordinate opposition to Israel's new strategic cooperation with the United States.

Yasser Abed Rabbo, a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and head of its information department, described the agreement signed yesterday in Washington as a declaration of war against the Arabs.

Mr. Abed Rabbo said in a statement: "This alliance means a declaration of American-Israeli war against the Arabs. It shows how superficial are the attitudes of those states which preach settlements in the region, such as the Saudi plan, through the role of the United States."

The Palestinian leader spoke of the need for an urgent meeting of both members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and Arab states which opposed what he said were American plans at the recent Arab summit in Morocco.

Mr. Abed Rabbo said he was referring in the last case to Iraq, which was not a member of the steadfastness front grouping Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO.

After agreement was reached between Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Washington yesterday, a joint statement said the pact was designed to cope with threats to Middle East security by the Soviet Union or Soviet-controlled forces. In Syria, state-run Damascus radio said the accord amounted to an alliance against the Arab Nation.

The Syrian government today made no immediate comment on the signing of the agreement but it has already called on the Soviet Union to make a similar agreement with the Arabs.

Beirut papers have said they expect Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to visit Moscow shortly, although there has been no confirmation from Damascus.

Syria, linked to the Soviet Union by a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation, has asked Moscow for help in building up a strategic party between the Arabs and Israel.

Libya has said the agreement

was designed to help Washington dominate the region.

At the weekend Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi announced he had started building an American-style Rapid Deployment Force to fight any U.S. intervention against Arab countries in the Gulf or elsewhere.

Many Arab states see the U.S.-Israel agreement as another example of what they regard as American one-sidedness in the region in favour of the Jewish state.

No comment from Saudis

There has been no immediate comment from Saudi Arabia on the U.S.-Israeli accord, but the kingdom criticised the idea when it was first aired following talks in Washington in September between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Reagan.

A Saudi spokesman said then the agreement would impede the Middle East peace process and was "a reassertion of the U.S. absolute support and biased policy in favour of Israel."

In Kuwait, the newspaper Al Rai' Al Aam said today the agreement was directed against the Arabs although it spoke only about the Soviet Union.

It said Israel would now be free to hit wherever and whenever it liked in the Arab World under the protection of an American umbrella.

Begin hails accord

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office today hailed the alliance as strengthening Israel's defences and links with the West, but the opposition Labour Party sharply criticised it. "Israel has always seen itself as an inseparable part of the free world, and as such, it was proud to be an ally of the United States," Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat said.

The memorandum of understanding "strengthens Israel's security and international standing," he said.

But former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin accused Begin of opening the way for the Israeli army to operate against the Soviets outside the immediate arena of the Mideast conflict.

## Nothomb asked to form Belgian government

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (R) — King Baudouin today charged Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, a member of the French-speaking Social Christian Party (PSC), with the task of forming a new Belgian government, the royal palace announced.

A brief communique said Mr. Nothomb, foreign minister in the outgoing centre-left coalition of Prime Minister Mark Eyskens, had accepted the mission.

Mr. Nothomb will take up the task abandoned yesterday by Flemish Liberal leader Willy de Clercq after the PSC refused to join a centre-right coalition which he had proposed.

Political sources said Mr. Nothomb sympathised with the PSC's left wing which had forced rejection of the coalition offer, calling for a broader coalition to include the Socialists.

Mr. Nothomb, 45, was therefore likely to begin by seeking a broad-based government including Liberals, Social Christians and Socialists, they said.

Finding agreement among parties with such widely divergent views, particularly on measures to ease Belgium's pressing economic problems, would not be easy, they

added. Mr. Nothomb has been foreign minister since May, 1980. If he became prime minister, he would be the first from the French-speaking Walloon area of Belgium since Paul Van den Boeynants headed a short-lived government in 1978.

The prime ministers of the five governments since then have all come from the Flemish Social Christian Party (CVP).

Mr. Van den Boeynants resigned today as leader of the PSC following its decision not to join the centre-right coalition proposed by Mr. de Clercq.

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# NATIONAL

## Varied life leads to dealing with fish

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

ABU ADNAN's apparent expertise and wide knowledge in handling tropical fish in his shop's wall-to-wall aquariums, and the

useful advice he is always ready to give his customers, make him appear to be a veteran in the field. It was however only in 1976 that he handled his first aquarium, which he used only for decorative purposes in a small popular restaurant he used to run in Jabal Amman, off the Second Circle.

"The restaurant business and the long hours it required became too much for me at my age," Abu Adnan, 67, told the Jordan Times. "One aquarium led to another until gradually by 1980, they took over the restaurant," as well as an adjacent shop that now contains all the equipment and fish food that go with the business. "It is not very profitable, but less tiring," Abu Adnan explained. All that remains of the restaurant is a soft drinks cooler from which he caters to both enthusiastic collectors and thirsty passers-by.

"Customers have increased twentyfold in the last three years. They are mainly young people between the ages of ten and thirty, and come from all sections of the society," Abu Adnan said. "Most of them have no experience in looking after fish, but this is improving all the time. To take good care of fish, a collector has to be in control of temperature and cleanliness of the tank."

Abu Adnan imports almost everything for his shop from the Far East. Fish come from Singapore and are shipped in one day. Tank equipment, including heaters, thermometers, filters, and decorative accessories, as well as fish food, come from China, Japan, and Taiwan.

"The guppy, the molly, the sword tail and the goldfish are most in demand because they are cheaper and can live in harmony

## PROFILES of Jordan

together." But when asked what his favourites were, Abu Adnan was ready with the answer: "The shark and the disco, a colourful rounded fish," and promptly produced pictures of both specimens. "They're the most beautiful," he exclaimed and added, "but maybe I prefer them because they are rare and the most expensive."

Taking the reporter round the shop, he gave the names of the different kinds of fish in English, despite his very limited knowledge of that language, and would occasionally volunteer an Arabic word in the form of translation, such as explaining why scissors tails acquired that name.

Abu Adnan could very easily describe the characteristics of each of the thirty-odd types of fish present in the shop at the time and as easily tell the names and peculiarities of almost any of the fish illustrated in his massive catalogue. He could point out which live longer, such as the tiger barb, which mix well with other fish, such as the molly, which bear live young and so reproduce more easily, such as the sword tail, and which lay eggs such as the angel.

Before coming into his present business, Abu Adnan led a very varied life. Born in 1914 in the village of Arrabeh near Nablus on the West Bank, he was known as Mahmoud Farhat. He acquired the name of Abu Adnan in his youth, even before getting married as was customary then, and in some cases, still is. Despite the fact that his marriage in 1938 to a cousin produced no children, he continues to be known by that name.

"I never took a second wife in order to have children because I loved my wife and respected her and did not want to upset her in any way. She died six years ago," he explained.

His memories of his home town, Arrabeh, are very happy ones. There, "life was full of dignity and Arab social consciousness. None of that exists now. People are too keen to acquire money and then

stow it away in foreign banks." Arrabeh acted as a refuge for him between the different phases of his life, the most settled of which seems to be the last thirty years he has spent in Amman, first as a grocer, then in his restaurant and finally, in his fish shop.

"I came to Amman in 1951 because life here was more prosperous than in Arrabeh. There, many people were leaving for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, and our smuggling business 'slacked'. In expanding on this, Abu Adnan explained that for three years he ran an illegal business planting red tobacco and selling it chopped in one kilo packets, to avoid tobacco tax. This part of his life threw some light on what he had earlier insisted that the reporter should note as his "philosophy": "At the source of all heart attacks is income tax."

Besides dealing in tobacco, Abu Adnan remembers a self-sufficient life where everything needed was grown around the house, including olive trees. "We only bought sugar, tea and coffee. We didn't even need kerosene; we used logs for the fire," he added with nostalgia.

The total of nineteen years which he spent in Haifa were much less idyllic. Moving there at the age of thirteen with only three years of schooling, he had to start earning by selling chicken and eggs door-to-door and had no opportunity to continue his education.

"The reason was poverty. I had to help support my mother and younger brother and sister. My father served thirteen years in gaol. He was a thief, a highwayman," he explained casually, and when a couple of his acquaintances exchanged glances he shrugged and added, "but it's a fact."

In 1936 the family had to seek refuge in Arrabeh for two years away from the troubles that were brewing in Haifa as a result of the Palestinian Revolt. "Everything was in turmoil. We left out of fear

and because work was affected," he said.

The truce in 1938 brought the family back to Haifa and Abu Adnan back to dealing in chickens and eggs until 1942 when he joined the British Army as a worker in the Supply Depot. At the end of World War II, and until he had to flee again from Haifa in 1948 for the last time, he worked in a sweets shop that made traditional Arabic sweets.

Abu Adnan described the family's flight in 1948: "We had to get out of the city because of increasing Jewish pressure. There was haphazard shooting and bombing. It wasn't safe to walk in the streets. The Jews were in Hadra Karmal, a high spot overlooking the downtown area which was under constant bombardment. We couldn't work, we couldn't even run away very easily. Some had to get out by boat. Those who left overland did so in convoys of cars under the protection of the British Army. We had to leave everything behind: furniture and all. All that one cared for was to stay alive."



Business is not very profitable, but less tiring.



Abu Adnan can easily tell the names and peculiarities of almost any of the fish illustrated in his massive catalogue.



Customers have increased twentyfold in the last three years and even include children.

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# Jordan Times

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## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

### Direct T.V. from satellites

By Dr. Awn Rifai

The idea of transmitting television programmes directly from the satellites to the viewers at home originated as early as the time when scientists thought of launching geo-stationary (geographically stationary) satellites. The intention was to transmit television signals that can be picked up by a roof-top antenna without the need to go through the earth-satellite station or the television studios for local re-transmission.

The first satellite earmarked for this purpose is expected to be launched in 1985. There are, though, many misgivings whether the technical specifications of such a system will provide the best reception of television programmes. Scientists are now examining three technical methods of transmission in order to identify

the most feasible one, taking into consideration the technical, economic, and social merits. The two main factors which are crucial to the outcome are the requirements for transmission on the satellite, and those for reception at home.

The projected system will relay the programmes from the satellite at an altitude of 36,000 kilometres, down to a reflector antenna of one metre diameter fixed at the roof of the house. One of the problems which faced scientists at this stage was the penetration of the electromagnetic signals through the atmosphere in various weather conditions, which necessitated the design of a new transmission system. The performance of the network as a whole will depend on the transmitted power, the frequency of electromagnetic

waves, the efficiency of the receiver, and the deterioration of the signal due to weather conditions and rain.

A lot of controversy has clouded the implementation of the system. One of the favourable ideas suggests the transmission of the same programmes in different languages subject to the choice of the receiver. Another idea recommends the transmission of national and international news and programmes to remote sites which are beyond the reach of usual signals. This system can also be employed to replace the terrestrial links, which may be non-existent in some developing countries of wide areas, and to relay educational programmes to the thinly dispersed populations.

Such networks have already been put into practice on a small scale in some countries.

Besides the technical problems that confront the scientists working in this field, there are legal, economic, and political hurdles that have to be surmounted before the implementation scheme gets completed. For instance, one of the legal problems to be resolved within the framework of the United Nations is that of the allocation of specific geographical positions and of defined electromagnetic frequency ranges for every satellite. This will create some contradiction with the work of the scientists who strive to develop the technical features and specifications of the network at an economical cost, with minimal attention to the legal

rights or requirements of every country concerned.

In some countries, the government monopolises all the communications services and facilities. These governments do not allow any programme to be transmitted on the air unless it is scrutinised and censored by the authorities. The projected network will be outrightly rejected by such countries, unless the transmission is confined to educational programmes. Other countries will not participate in the implementation of the network for fear of being showered with social, cultural, religious, or ideological beliefs whose dissemination they will not be able to prevent. The network will also affect competition among the television companies, for better or for worse.

### Watch out! The robot revolution is coming

By Salim Abu Shaar

"A FAITHFUL servant is at your service; doesn't eat, drink, sleep, rest or get sick. You don't have to pay him a wage or to contract the Social Security Department. Why don't you buy a robot?"

I think that one may need such an advertisement in the Jordan Times next year. But what is a robot, in fact?

There are different definitions. According to the Robot Institute of America, a robot is a "reprogrammable, multi-functional manipulator". This definition implies that a mechanical arm must be computer-controlled to be classified as a robot.

#### Japanese version

Some people don't use a narrow definition of robot. The Japanese, in particular, usually include "fixed-sequence robots" in their robot statistics. The mechanical arm of these machines is controlled not by a computer but by some electro-mechanical switches. These switches are placed inside the robot in such a way that the moving arm physically trips one of them each time it completes a specific bit of its routine. Each tripped switch signals that the moving arm is ready to begin the next bit of its task, and so on until it completes all the work and the cycle could begin again.

Such machines can be taught new tasks, but only if the machine is taken apart and each of its switches painstakingly re-positioned. American and European robot experts think that re-building takes too much time to qualify as reprogramming.

#### Sensitive robots

To do jobs like arc-welding and final assembly in industry, robots will have to be equipped with senses that few have now. More important, they will have to learn to act on what those senses tell them. Mindless repetition of simple motions is not enough to fit parts together or to follow a seam with a welding torch, or even to fit a peg into a hole. To insure doing such jobs accurately, robots need to see the peg and hole.

None of the robotic vision systems now coming out of research labs can actually see. They cannot tell a robot where a part is or help him to orient it in relation to another part. All they can do is tell him whether the part is where the robot expects it to be. And they can do that only under certain circumstances.

#### Recognise and react

Although a video camera can supply a computer with plenty of electronic information about what things look like, the problem in vision systems lies in recognition and reacting to the information.

Nevertheless, today's vision systems try to simplify things by using new technologies. One snag is that nobody really knows how the human mind makes sense of visual information, so to tell a computer what to look for.

Big companies nowadays like to tell the world that they are using robots. Most do not like to say exactly how they think that this is a good reputation for them, but at the same time they aim to boost the productivity of other machines by feeding them with parts quickly and smoothly.

#### No more science fiction

Robots are no more science fiction. Japan as well as the United States and some other countries produce robots. Some 75-80 per cent of the thousands of robots in Japan are of the fixed-sequence type which are relatively inexpensive; each costs \$3,000-\$10,000. The Japanese are beginning to boast more computer-controlled robots, and they hope to increase the value of their exports of these machines to \$400-\$500 million by 1990.

The employment of robots depends on many variables: first of all it depends on their "wage", which is in the form of depreciation and maintenance charges. Economically speaking, rising wage bills and the "non-wage" costs imposed on humans by safety regulations and the like, are working in favour of the robots.

Unions, the other side of the coin, want to cage robots, and robot-makers are doing their best to conquer the market. Who wins?

### Sign here, Mr. Moon

THE FOLLIES never end. Now, friends, we have the signing of the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement. Of course, one has to take in all this within its proper perspective. The Americans, in their present frame of mind and under the present administration, would sign a strategic cooperation agreement with the Man on the Moon if they thought that such a step would a) confront the Russians, b) fulfil Mr. Reagan's lingering electoral pledges, c) substitute for an obvious lack of coherence in American foreign policy, or d) all of the above. In the case of the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, we suspect it is a case of d) all of the above.

The Americans have been backtracking somewhat since the strategic cooperation with Israel idea was announced during Menachem Begin's visit to Washington earlier this autumn. The accord signed in Washington this week by the visiting Israeli defence minister, Mr. Ariel Sharon, also seems to fall short of what Israel had expected. The agreement concluded is violently anti-Russian in intent, and considerably out of touch with the reality of the Middle East that the Americans are so keen to protect.

The vast majority of Arabs will heap ridicule and scorn on the agreement because we feel that the primary threat to the stability of our part of the world does not come from any real or imagined Soviet threat. Rather, it comes from — you guessed it — Israel and the support and supplies it receives from the United States. The awful irony of an American-Israeli accord to protect a region that feels most threatened by American-Israeli policies is typical of the strange times we live in. Like we said, the follies never end....

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

#### Kinfolk, unite and be alert

**AL RA'I:** The ultimate purpose behind the village associations set up by Israel in some areas of the occupied West Bank has been exposed to have a greater dimension than just political opposition to the PLO and tempting the steadfast people of the occupied territories into cooperating with Israeli authorities. These associations have been developed into armed militias to terrorise our kinfolk by armed oppression backed by the occupiers and in their interests.

This new development reveals that the Zionists have decided to delegate their aggressive practices against our kinfolk to a few agents in order to project an image of an armed conflict among the Palestinians themselves with no Israeli hands involved.

The village associations militia phenomenon proves that Israel has planned a bloody scheme. Our steadfast people in the occupied territories must be alert and unite to confront this scheme and foil it.

We do not doubt that the Palestinian people will destroy those few agents who form the village associations and provide further proof that they are steadfast on their lands and insist on protecting their identity and heritage.

#### Zionist crimes continue unabated

**AL DUSTOUR:** The Zionists have added another crime to the list of atrocities committed against all human values and principles, religious beliefs and international laws by the burning of the Hassan Bek Mosque in Jaffa.

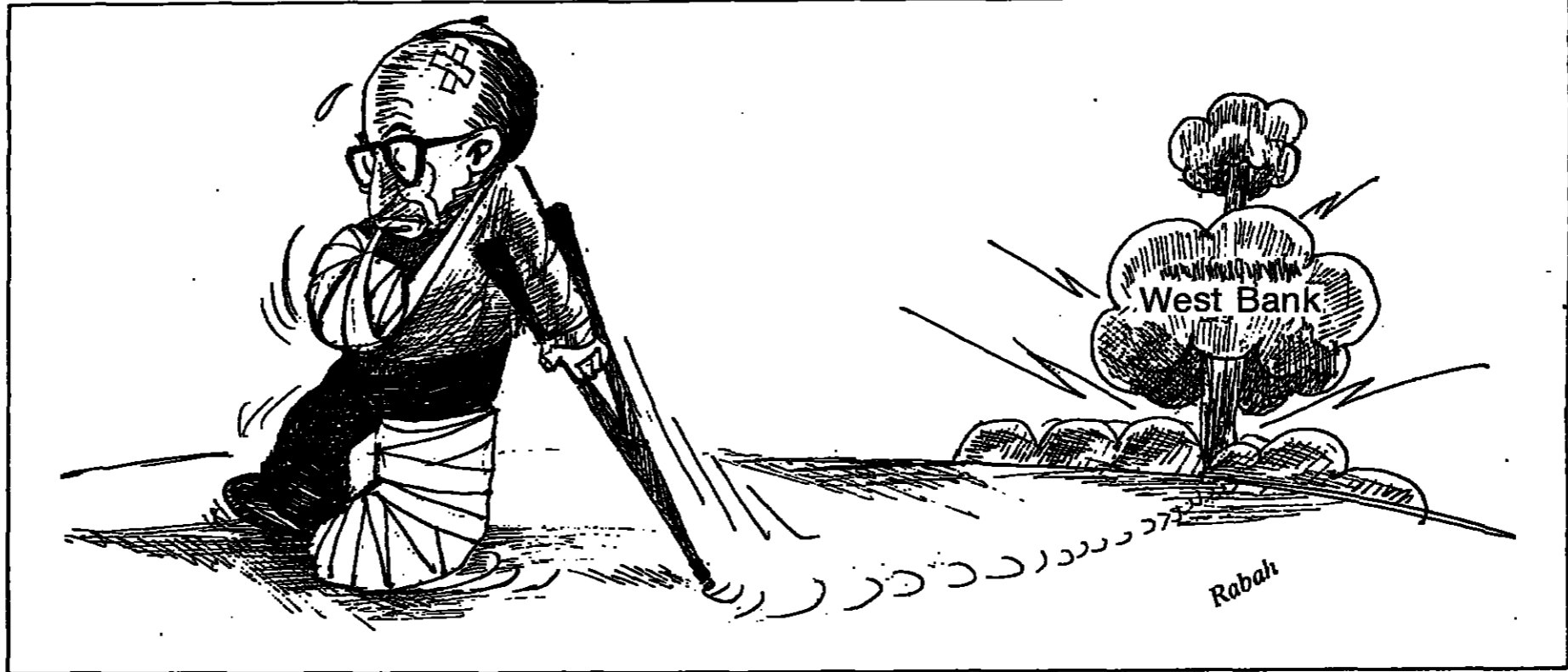
This crime did not come as a surprise nor was it committed by extremists as Israel alleges. This is a premeditated crime. The decision to burn the mosque was adopted when Israel planned to turn the mosque into a park. The Israeli retraction on the decision was only to conceal its aggressive intentions against the mosque and against all Islamic and Christian holy places. It is the Israeli fanaticism that is behind all these crimes.

These Israeli hostility and practices against Islam and Christianity prove beyond doubt His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's assertion that the holy places can not be put under Israeli protection. The Jews still believe that they are the best human race and that their religion is the most noble. This idea is an integral part of the Zionist beliefs. This is why Israel is not qualified to protect the holy places.

We have all the Israeli practices as irrefutable evidence of Israel's pretenses about its respect for all religions. Israel can no longer ascribe these crime to extremists and this will never relieve the Zionists from the direct responsibility for those crimes.

It is regrettable to note these Israeli crimes being committed as Arab weakness becomes apparent in the absence of solidarity. This absence of Arab and Islamic solidarity gives Israel all the time it needs to implement its schemes and plots to destroy holy places and to tighten its grip on the occupied territories and their Muslim and Christian citizens.

It is hoped that the burning of the Hassan Bek Mosque would be the beginning of an Arab and Islamic awakening that can clear the clouds hanging over the Arab arena and alert the people to the reality of the Zionist danger threatening everyone.



Will Jews shed Jewish blood in the cause of peace with Egypt?

## Can Tel Aviv manage to defuse Sinai powderkeg? Wait and see

By Arik Bachar Reuters

**SINAI** — Jewish settlers in occupied Sinai seem in no great hurry to pack their bags as the date draws nearer for Israel's evacuation of the arid border region.

And none of them seems ready to give a firm answer to the burning question: "Will Jews shed Jewish blood in the cause of peace with the Arabs?"

Rabbi Yisrael Ariel, spiritual leader of the ultra-nationalist movement set up to oppose withdrawal from Sinai next April, told Reuters: "Our plans do not exclude the possibility of using arms. The government will have to order Israeli troops to shoot us because there is no way we shall leave peacefully."

Three years ago when Israel agreed at Camp David to evacuate 3,000 Jewish settlers from the peninsula in return for peace with Egypt, government officials hoped lavish financial compensation would persuade the villagers to leave.

But with only five months left until the withdrawal, hardline settlers are frantically planting crops whose harvest is due well after April. "We intend to be here to see the fruit and vegetable ripe," one settler explained.

The residents of this small town on the sandy Mediterranean beaches of northern Sinai and 13 agricultural villages surrounding it

came to the area after Israel occupied the peninsula in the 1967 Middle East War.

In those days the prospect of peace with Egypt looked like a pipe dream, similarly the chances of Israel ever giving up the area which put the then-hostile Egyptians far from Israel's population centres.

When the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat threw the Middle East scene wide open by his trip to Jerusalem in 1977, most Israelis were too busy celebrating the first chance of peace to bother about Sinai settlers protesting against the evacuation.

But after the assassination of President Sadat in October and with the deadlock in negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, the settlers now claim that more Israelis than will support a government decision to at least delay the withdrawal.

"We can provoke the Egyptians to take steps that will make it easier for us to call the evacuation off," said Hannan Porat, Knesset (parliament) member of the ultra-nationalist Tzichya Party.

Together with three other hardline Knesset members, Mr. Porat has recently moved to Sinai to lead the campaign against the pullout.

Most fervent opponents of the withdrawal come from the ranks of the veteran Gush Emunim (faith bloc) movement which is motivated primarily by a biblical vision of what Israel's map should look like.

"The law of the Bible was here long before Israel signed the peace agreements," said Mr. Porat. "And if the Bible says Sinai is a part of Israel, Sinai must remain a part of it."

The Gush members, whose unrelenting campaign played a key part in the establishment of many of the Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank since Prime Minister Menachem Begin took office in 1977, are just zealous about the Sinai.

Their determination is perhaps best displayed in the settlement of Atzmona, some 30 kms further south into the peninsula, the only outpost established illegally to protest the signing of the Camp David accord in September, 1978.

Situated on a barren sand dune overlooking the palm-covered coast the small outpost has been the home of 80 Israelis, men, women and children who believe it will take more than Israeli troops to remove them after withdrawing the rough conditions.

Yitzhak Eedles, 34, who shares a caravan that has seen better days with his wife and four children, says their continued presence has come as a surprise to Israeli officials.

"When we settled on this spot officials who came to investigate thought we would be driven away by the rough weather and isolation before long," he said.

Three years later, the settlers have improvised a kindergarten, school and synagogue. Several miles away they turned five acres (2 hectares) of rugged terrain into a tomato field and are now working on 25 acres (11 hectares) more.

"Our agricultural produce fetches nice profits both on the local and overseas markets and as we plan to be here for many years to come, there is no reason why we shouldn't expand," Mr. Eedles said.

"Sadat was an enemy who could not defeat us on the battle field although he managed to kill thousands of our people," said Mr. Eedles. "The peace agreement was a trick designed to accomplish what he could never have done in war."

The movement to stop the withdrawal has been gaining strength since President Sadat's death. Activists say, adding that nearly half a million Israelis have signed a petition against the evacuation.

In the commercial centre of Yamit, Meisha Mishkan has been on a hunger strike for nearly two months, pledging to starve himself to death unless the government called off the withdrawal.

And more settlers move in every day to fill the few houses evacuated by others. Many families have recently moved in enjoying free supply of water and

electricity despite official threats to remove them.

Many in the movement say they believe the fact that the government has taken no measures to push them out proves that officials in high echelons are sympathetic.

Mr. Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, denied that notion. "We hope that when the time comes evacuation will be carried out without violence. But anybody who will try to interfere will be removed by force."

But in the flourishing agricultural settlements, where the centuries-old scenery of bedouin tents has given way to lush villas surrounded by green fields, there is talk of large-scale resistance.

Mrs. Ella Weizman, who settled in the village of Saddat 10 years ago and is now a leader of the anti-withdrawal movement, said scores of thousands would come to the area to stop the evacuation.

"We are sitting on a time bomb with too many people controlling the fuse," she said. "We just can't be responsible for all those who are against giving up the area."

Many of the settlers, especially those from the Gush movement, believe they are fighting the battle for permanent Israeli control over other occupied Arab lands, particularly the West Bank.

"Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) and Sinai are just the same," said Knesset member Porat. "The withdrawal must be stopped here before it is too late."

### Moslem Brothers -- traitors or just fundamentalists?

By Jeremy Clift Reuters

**BEIRUT** — The Moslem Brotherhood, blamed by Syria for Sunday's devastating bomb attack in the heart of Damascus, is an ultra-conservative grouping that wants a return to a strict Islamic society.

The blast, in which 90 people died and 135 were wounded according to official figures, was the most serious attack since a massacre of about 60 army cadets in the northern city of Aleppo two years ago.

The massacre was also blamed on the Brotherhood, and the Syrian government has

branded it as a fanatic organisation responsible for a series of bombings and killings over the past few years.

But, despite successive security crackdowns aimed at the Brotherhood, sporadic anti-government violence continues.

According to Western and Arab diplomatic sources, Sunday's car bombing was the fourth against sensitive targets in the Syrian capital since August.

Officials in Damascus accuse the Brotherhood of being hirelings of Israeli and American paymasters. They say the violence is designed to undermine Syria's hardline opposition to the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt.

The movement was founded in 1928 in Egypt by Hassan Al Banna to combat Western influence considered to be corrupting Islam.

The late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser dissolved the movement in 1954, jailed thousands of its followers and had several leaders executed for an attempt on his life.

But the fundamentalist organisation partially re-emerged five years after Nasser's death in 1970 when President Anwar Sadat declared an amnesty.

The Egyptian government has said the men who assassinated President Sadat at a Cairo military parade last month had connections with an extremist Moslem group, pledged to achieve its aims by violence.

The Syrian Brotherhood is led by Isam Attar, who now lives in exile in West Germany.

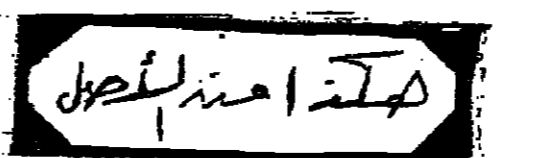
Since Syria concluded a 20-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union, a number of Brotherhood attacks have been directed against Soviet experts helping the government of President Hafez Al Assad.

According to the Soviet

news agency TASS, two experts were killed in a bombing last month. It blamed the Brotherhood for the attack.

The Brotherhood has been banned in Syria since the Baath Socialist Party came to power in 1963, and is now believed to operate in tight underground cells.

In July last year the government launched a new offensive against Moslem extremists after serious disturbances in several Syrian cities. The official Syrian media said members of the Brotherhood were Arab traitors who had sold out to the enemy.





# ECONOMY

## Zhao outlines economic growth plans

KING, Dec. 1 (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang outlined his plans for a long period of steady economic growth and pledged action to eliminate bureaucracy and overstaffing in government, officials said.

Speaking at the annual session of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, Mr. Zhao said he would cut staff, reorganize government departments and reshuffle many leading administrators in an effort to increase efficiency.

He set a four per cent target for economic growth next year, up from an estimated three per cent this year.

Heavy industrial output, which had dropped five per cent this year because of swinging cuts in gov-

ernment investment, should rise again next year as it reformed and adjusted, he said.

The economy was not expected to grow very fast in the period of the 1981-85 five-year plan, which was still being drafted almost a year later.

But the premier said he looked forward to higher growth later. The aim was to increase farming and industrial output fourfold by the year 2000 so that China's billion people, by then numbering many more, would be better off.

Mr. Zhao's mentor, the powerful communist party vice-chairman Deng Xiaoping, has said the government should aim to quadruple annual per capita income to between \$800 and \$1,000 by the end of the century. China would then be able

gradually to enter the ranks of the developed nations, Premier Zhao said.

In a separate report to the congress, Finance Minister Wang Bingqian described as an important victory the drop in the state budget deficit this year from nearly 13 billion yuan (over seven billion dollars) to 2.7 billion yuan (\$1.6 billion).

He said the official defence budget had been cut this year to 16.87 billion yuan (\$9.8 billion), though diplomatic analysts cautioned that this was not the full total since important military spending is buried in other economic appropriations.

This was 12.7 per cent less than last year's figure of 19.33 billion yuan (\$11 billion), which had dropped 13 per cent on 1979

when China fought a costly border war with Vietnam.

Premier Zhao said he would streamline government departments first as an example to the rest of the country.

He complained that China had a "bloated overlapping administrative structure" which bristled with multi-layered, overstuffed departments with too many nominal chiefs and superfluous deputy directors.

He said Chinese officials often got "bogged down in endless debates and shifts of responsibility" and thus had a very low working efficiency. He told the congress the duties of government departments should be more clearly defined, and called for a strict system of rewards and punishments for officials.

## Difficulties grow for back-door exporting

**JOHANNESBURG: South Africa's furtive efforts to bypass international trade boycotts have been highlighted by a protracted dispute involving a shipment of animal feed to Singapore.**

By Bernard Simon

The outcome of the dispute could have far-reaching implications for South African exporters, as well as for foreign traders doing business with South Africa in defiance of government boycott orders.

The two parties at loggerheads are Jooseng, a Singapore based trading company, and Raphaely Singapore, an associate of Leo Raphaely and Sons, a well-known South African commodity trading house with a reputation for penetrating difficult markets for South African goods, notably in black Africa, the Middle East and Far East.

Earlier this year, Jooseng signed a contract with Raphaely Singapore for delivery of a shipment of maize grits, a processed maize product used for animal feed. It is understood that the grits had previously been bought by another Raphaely company from a prominent South African food producer, Tiger Oats.

Shortly before the cargo was to be shipped from Durban, Jooseng repudiated the contract, and Raphaely sold the goods elsewhere.

In the meantime, however, the ruling market price for grits has fallen sharply. Raphaely alleges that its eventual income from the sale was some \$1 million lower than the price agreed with Jooseng. It is now claiming this amount from the Singapore company.

Jooseng is contesting the claim on two main grounds. First, it claims that the quality of the grits was below the standard specified in the contract.

Its second defence revolves around the origin of the shipment. Although neither company will comment on the exact terms of the

contract, a Raphaely official confirmed that "the dispute is which part of southern Africa the maize came from."

The company would go no further than saying that the origin of the maize grits was "southern Africa."

It is understood, however, that the product shipped to Jooseng was accompanied by Mozambican documents. But Jooseng contends that the true origin was South Africa, and that Raphaely thus broke a key provision of the contract.

A crucial issue in the dispute is whether Jooseng was aware that it was, in fact, buying South African and not Mozambican maize grits.

Interestingly, Mozambique does not export maize grits at all and imports sizeable quantities of unprocessed maize from South Africa.

Singapore officially boycotts South African goods, but trade links between the two countries are well-established. South African passport holders frequently visit Singapore. According to the Taiwanese consulate in Johannesburg, China Airlines has been given permission by the Singapore government to route its proposed regular flights between Taipei and Johannesburg via the city state.

One factor complicating the Raphaely-Jooseng dispute is that the two parties cannot agree on where the case should be heard. Jooseng contends that jurisdiction lies with the Singapore courts, while Raphaely wants the matter referred for arbitration to the Grain and Feed Trade Association in London.

Barring an out-of-court settlement, the dispute is expected to drag on well into 1982.

Should a court or arbitration tribunal uphold Jooseng's defence

## Judge blocks Mobil's \$6.5b takeover bid

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1 (R) — A federal judge has dealt a blow to the Mobil Corporation by blocking, at least temporarily, its \$6.5 billion attempt to take over the Marathon Oil Company.

Mobil is fighting U.S. Steel, America's largest steelmaker, to gain control of Marathon, which has extensive oil holdings in Texas and the North Sea.

Judge John Manos, acting on a request by Marathon, issued a preliminary injunction yesterday that bars Mobil, the second largest U.S. oil company, from going ahead with the takeover until an anti-monopoly suit brought by Marathon against Mobil is resolved.

The judge said the restraining order was designed to maintain the status quo so that Marathon, the 17th largest U.S. oil company, would remain a viable entity until the courts resolve the entire issue.

In New York, Mobil said it had appealed against Judge Manos's order and would file a motion today for a stay of it. In Findlay, Ohio, a spokesman for Marathon said the ruling vindicated its position that that Mobil bid would violate anti-monopoly laws, the basis for its court action in Cleveland.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

**GM to eliminate 13,000 jobs**

DETROIT, Michigan, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — General Motors Corp. plans to eliminate the jobs of 13,000 of its 190,000 salaried workers worldwide over the next few weeks, press reports said today.

The Detroit Free Press newspaper quoted unidentified GM officials as saying the reductions would be based on assessments of individual job performance.

A GM official told the newspaper yesterday that the cuts would be made through layoffs, transfers of salaried workers to hourly status, retirements and attrition. He did not specify whether the layoffs were only planned for GM's operations in the United States or also in other parts of the world.

General Motors spokesman Clifford Merriott said a company-wide review of salaried positions was being conducted, and that GM was considering cutting its work force because of recent reductions in planned production.

GM had said earlier that December production would be 17 per cent lower than in the same period a year ago.

The No. 1 U.S. carmaker has about 140,000 salaried employees in the United States, and about 50,000 overseas.

**Surge in VTR exports boosts Japan's production**

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (R) — Booming exports of Japanese video tape recorders (VTR) pushed production above the one million mark for the first time in October, the Japan Electronic Industries Association said today.

This set a monthly output record, up almost 16 per cent on September. More than 80 per cent of the home entertainment equipment sets are usually exported.

The surge in VTR exports was expected to slow considerably next year because of gloomy economic conditions in the U.S. and the European Common Market and the yen's recent appreciation against the U.S. dollar, an association spokesman said.

Japan's colour television set production also topped one million in October, a rise of almost 19 per cent on the previous month, the association reported.

**U.S. firm to supply USSR with farm technology**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (R) — The financially troubled International Harvester Company has won government approval for the sale of \$300 million worth of farm technology to the Soviet Union.

The commerce department said it had approved the company's export licence application for the technical data, to be used in a Soviet combine harvester plant.

International Harvester, like the rest of the U.S. farm implement industry, has seen its sales drop recently because high interest rates and low food prices have reduced farmers' ability to buy new machinery.

In announcing the decision yesterday, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said "the technology itself is low level and is not subject to multilateral approval by our allies." He said Soviet officials could obtain the technology from other sources with little difficulty.

**Monopolies commission in deciding whether the merger was in the public interest.**

**Merger is not in British interest, bank says**

LONDON, Dec. 1 (R) — A merger between the Royal Bank of Scotland, the largest Scottish clearing bank, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation would not be in the British public interest, the Royal Bank said today.

The Royal Bank, which has agreed to merge with Standard Chartered Bank, said in a statement that no other developed country would allow a major domestic bank to be taken over in a contested bid which would transfer control to a remote base.

Bids worth some £500 million (\$975 million) from both Hongkong and Shanghai and Standard Chartered were referred in May to the British Monopolies Commission, which has until the end of January to make its recommendation to Department of Trade.

Senior bank analysts said the commission was unlikely to come down in favour of only one of the two bidders, and could include conditions in its recommendations.

In a statement of its own, Hongkong and Shanghai said that the Royal Bank appeared to have tried to pre-empt the task of the

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 1 (R) — The market closed lower in quiet trading, reflecting the unexpected rise in weekly U.S. money supply and firmer domestic money market rates which might rule out an early cut in base rates, dealers said. At 1500 hours the F.T. index was down 6.2 at 531.6.

Government bonds ended with net falls ranging to ½ point ahead of an expected statement tomorrow from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on public expenditure and in lower equities. Shell was up 10p down reflecting the threat of a strike by petrol tanker drivers, dealers added.

Gold shares weakened with the bullion price and North American issues eased slightly.

Charter Consolidated closed unchanged at 233p having traded at a high of 238p after half-year results, while MEPC ended 10p up at 250 following final figures. Hanson Trust was 7p higher at 286.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

18:05 Story Time  
18:30 Jibran Jibran  
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)  
19:10 News Reports  
19:30 Instrumentals  
20:30 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:45 Evening Show  
21:57 News Headlines  
22:00 Close down

**CHANNEL 3**

20:30 Koran  
21:00 Cartoons  
21:30 Local Programme  
21:45 Biome Woman  
21:57 Local Programme  
22:00 Local Programme on Education

**CHANNEL 6**

20:30 News in Arabic  
21:00 Arabic Series  
21:30 Boxing  
21:45 Arabic Series  
22:00 News in Arabic

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

**GMT**  
06:00 Newscast 06:30 Country Style 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Barbashop Style 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newscast 08:30 A Touch of Genius 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Operetta 08:30 Take it or Leave it 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Ray Moore's Album Time 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 The Red and the Black 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Macmillan Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 15:00 Radio Nowreal 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 That Big Band Magic 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 In the Mezzanine 17:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Nowreal 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Shock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Lord of the Flies 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

**GMT**  
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis.

**DEPARTURES:**

3:30 Cairo  
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)  
6:45 Beirut  
7:00 Agaba  
8:00 Karachi (PIA)  
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)  
9:00 Cairo (EA)  
9:25 Beirut (MEA)  
9:30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
10:25 Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
11:00 Vienna, New York  
11:45 Larana (CY)  
12:00 London  
15:00 Jeddah (SV)  
16:15 Bucharest (Tarom)  
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
19:00 Kuwait  
19:15 Dhahran  
19:30 Jeddah  
20:00 Cairo  
20:15 Baghdad  
20:45 Bahrain, Doha  
21:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah  
21:15 Cairo (EA)  
22:00 Baghdad  
01:15 Cairo (EA)

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37089  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
W.M.L.A. 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355/843666

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr 4:52  
Sunrise 6:20  
Dhuhr 11:25  
Asr 2:12  
Maghreb 4:31  
Isha 5:58

**CHURCHES**

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590  
De la Sante Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261  
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8:45 Cairo  
9:35 Agaba  
9:40 Dhahran  
9:45 Kuwait  
9:50 Muscat, Dubai  
10:10 Beirut  
10:15 Abu Dhabi  
11:00 Larana (CY)  
11:45 Jeddah (SV)  
14:20 Bucharest (Tarom)  
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:00 Kuwait, Cairo  
16:45 Paris (AF)

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Apples (Double Red) 270 200  
Apples (Starken) 250 200  
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Oranges (Abu surra) 220 180  
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Carrot 170 100  
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Beet 150 70



# SPORTS

## Australia go two-up in series

BRISBANE, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — Senior Pakistan batsmen ignored instructions and this had cost the tourists the second cricket test against Australia, their captain Javed Miandad said here today.

Australia went two up in the three test series today with a crushing ten wicket win at the Brisbane Cricket Ground after taking the first test in Perth by 286 runs.

"Our senior batsmen went for runs instead of playing for a draw," a disappointed Miandad said.

"I thought we would save the match at the start of play but our batsmen tried to put pressure on Australia," he said.

Pakistan began the day at 64 for none, still 157 runs in arrears but with all wickets intact looked likely to force a draw.

But Dennis Lillee again broke through early and finished with four wickets to have the Pakistan innings in tatters.

"Lillee was fantastic throughout the match but I was very dis-

appointed with our senior men," Miandad said.

Lillee lifted his test wicket dismissals for Australia to 305 and is now just two behind England's Fred Trueman and close to the world record of 309, held by Lance Gibbs, the former West Indian spinner.

At one for 90 and moving along smoothly Pakistan had looked to be easing out of a tight situation.

"We were looking for a bit of magic from somebody and it came from the usual source," Australian skipper Greg Chappell said later.

Chappell was the unanimous choice for man of the match following his superb 201 in Australia's innings and it is the tenth such award he has now collected.

Chappell said there will be no letting up and Australia would strive to take the series three-nil in the third test in Melbourne starting on December 11.

Lillee split Pakistan's solid opening stand when he had

Mudassar Nazar neatly caught by Bruce Laird who sprawled across the turf to take a catch at silly leg when the batsman was 33.

The big fast bowler was on the job again soon after when he had Mohsin Khan caught by keeper Rod Marsh for 43.

Then spinner Bruce Yardley drove home Australia's advantage by dismissing Majidi Khan (15) and Zaheer Abbas (0) in one over.

"This was the turning time of the match. I expected plenty of runs from Zaheer but it was not to be," Miandad said.

Pakistan went to lunch at 145 for four but with another storm building on the horizon and Miandad still at the crease, Australia was still well away from victory.

But Miandad became Lillee's third victim to a ball which skidded through low and trapped him lbw for 38.

"It came through quick and I missed it," he said later. Lillee later bowled tough little all-rounder Wasim Raja for 36 to finish with nine wickets for the match and once again proved himself Australia's main strike power.

Then speedster Jeff Thomson joined in the combat to finish off the innings by having Ejaz Faqih caught by Chappell, then bowling Sikander Bakht.

The catch by Chappell was the Australian captain's 100th in test cricket.

Pakistan was finally all out just two runs ahead at the tea interval and Australia was forced to come out for a token appearance and register its win by ten wickets.

Chappell said his record of sending teams in and winning was "pretty good".

## Brazil gears up to the World Cup

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 1 (R) — Rearing on the exploits of legendary names such as Pele, Didi, and Garrincha, few Brazilian soccer fans found anything to celebrate when their side finished fourth and third in the last two world cups.

In the sport's folklore, Brazilian managers unearth a new soccer treasure every time the tide goes out on Copacabana beach, the most consistent and glamorous conveyor-belt of footballing talent.

Brazil has won the World Cup three times, but the rare exuberance of their 1958, 1962 and 1970 teams was sadly lacking in West Germany in 1974 and Argentina in 1978. Brazil were no longer great, merely good.

But in a move which has delighted football lovers everywhere, current national coach Tele Santana has turned the clock back in a bold bid to reproduce the old magic.

Players like Zico and Socrates are already household names. Cerezo, Junior and Reinaldo could find similar fame in Spain next summer.

Yet 13 months ago, Santana was not exactly the most popular man in Brazil.

His first five games produced three wins over mediocre opposition, one draw and a defeat—a word which formerly did not appear in Brazil's soccer dictionary.

But the side has since blossomed under Santana, winning 12 of their last 13 internationals including wins against Spain, Chile, England, France and West Germany.

"We have a good group of players and there shouldn't be many changes. Those who came in have proved themselves," Santana said after returning from a spying mission in Europe to watch other qualifiers.

In Spain, most eyes will be on Zico, one of the world's truly great players. In his early days, Zico's career was one of ups and downs as he tried to live up to the title of "the white Pele".

Small and sturdy, Zico now vies with Argentine Diego Maradona for the title of the world's best player.

Zico's speed and lightning reactions in front of goal and his ability to score from free-kicks make him Brazil's top scorer. In September he crashed four past a hapless league of Ireland side.

Some Brazilians, however, regard Socrates as the star of the team. Whatever the arguments, Zico, Socrates and Cerezo seem the likeliest midfield combination in Spain, having played together for seven games in a row.

Santana has settled on the balding Valdir Perez as goalkeeper after trying three others. The current back four are Leandro and Junior—Zico's teammates with Rio's top team Flamengo, and the South American champions—and Oscar and Luisinho.

Of Brazil's major European rivals, Santana said: "West Germany seemed the best followed by Yugoslavia who have such good players."

"Although I didn't see them play, I consider Spain as strong candidates because of the football they play and because they are hosts."

Santana has not seen the Soviet Union since they beat Brazil 2-1 in Rio in his second match as manager but he said: "I've heard good reports about them."

Champions Argentina also figure high on Santana's list of Favourites. "You can't judge them by their recent results against Poland and Czechoslovakia. They will do well in Spain," he added.

Santana, who took over the national team in February 1980, hesitated for six days before accepting the job which he described as "a good way to grow old quickly."

But he has never regretted the decision and said: "I don't get tense or frightened, I have no trouble sleeping at nights."

If Brazil triumph in Spain, Santana will become a national hero. If they lose, his future will look bleak. For the world's most demanding fans, only the title counts.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ J982  
 ♥ A Q J 10 4  
 ♦ J 3  
 ♣ 4 3

**EAST**  
 ♠ K 6  
 ♥ 6 3 2  
 ♦ A 10 9 8 7  
 ♣ K Q 5 2

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ A Q 10 7 3  
 ♥ K 9 7  
 ♦ 6 4  
 ♣ K J 6

The bidding:  
 North-East South West  
 Pass Pass 1 ♦ Pass  
 3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass  
 Pass Pass  
 Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

During the course of play a situation may arise where the winning play in a suit, taken in isolation, is strictly a matter of guess work. The club suit in today's hand is such a case. At the table, however, no good player should ever go wrong!

As a passed hand, North's decision to jump raise his partner's suit rather than introduce hearts meets with our approval. Once a fine major-suit fit had been located, to show hearts would simply give the op-

ponents gratuitous information.

West led the ace of diamonds and continued the suit. East won the queen and shifted to a low club. If declarer plays the wrong card from his hand, he will go down—he will lose two clubs in addition to the two diamonds tricks he has already lost.

A glance at the diagram below will tell you that, to make his contract, declarer must play the jack of clubs from his hand. But you should make that decision at the table even though you can't see the defender's holding. Can you tell us why?

Since declarer must lose at least one club in addition to the two diamond tricks he has already conceded, he cannot afford to lose a trump trick. Furthermore, it is against the percentages to play West for a singleton king of trumps, so declarer should assume that East has the king. In that case, East will already have shown up with the king of spades and king-queen of diamonds. If he held the ace of clubs as well, he almost surely would have opened the bidding.

Assuming that, in fact, East has the king of spades, it is about 100 to 1 that West has the ace of clubs, and the finesse of the jack of clubs is almost surely the only play that stands a chance of success.

It's almost like playing with open cards, isn't it!

## Dutch, New Zealand yachts lead in round the world race

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — Ceramco New Zealand got a hero's welcome as the 21 metres Sloop arrived in Auckland today eight hours behind the Dutch yacht Flyer, line leader in the Whitbread round the world yacht race.

Ceramco's finish gave it unofficial handicap honours for the second leg of the race between Capetown and Auckland. Skipped by Peter Blake, the New Zealand Sloop had battled Flyer across the Southern Indian Ocean, but fell behind in the past few days and trailed about 129 km behind Flyer.

More than 500 small crafts escorted Ceramco on its run to the finish line as thousands of spectators braved wind and rain along the Auckland waterfront.

The 23 metres Dutch Flyer, skippered by Cornelius Van Rietschoten, crossed the finish line shaving four and one-half hours off the Capetown-Auckland section record set four years ago by former British Prime Minister Edward Heath's Condor.

Flyer made the run in 30 days, 4 hours, 27 minutes and 50 seconds.

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## Evonne Cawley comes back with a win

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — Evonne Cawley's third comeback to international tennis was boosted here today by a thrilling win over American Leslie Allen in the second round of the \$200,000 Toyota Australian Open at Kooyong.

Cawley, down 2-4 in the final set, clawed her way past her opponent in a gritty 5-7, 6-3, 6-4 victory.

Allen later blasted the partisan crowd who, in their overwhelming support for Cawley, regularly clapped Allen's errors.

The American said she was "disappointed" with the crowd. "I could tell how many mistakes I

made by the way the crowd applauded," said the 24-year-old unseeded Allen.

"If I hit a winner there was a whisper of 'ovation,'" said Allen, who was close to tears in the after-match press conference. Cawley said that with the constant applause for her during the match.

"I feel for the other player too but on the other hand I am at home and it's great that they are behind me," said Cawley, seeded eighth for the tournament.

Cawley said that the tough three-setter was just the type of match she needed to aid her comeback. Cawley said that each time she came back to international tennis the competition was tougher.

"This is the third time and each time I see different faces. The middle part has got a lot stronger and I have a lot of catching up to do," she said.


Allen seemed destined for a third round spot when she had two service breaks and ran up a 4-2 lead in the final set.

But she made many unforced errors, including double faults, which were applauded by the crowd and which upset her rhythm.

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- The biggest pipeline deal (Siberian gas for Europe)
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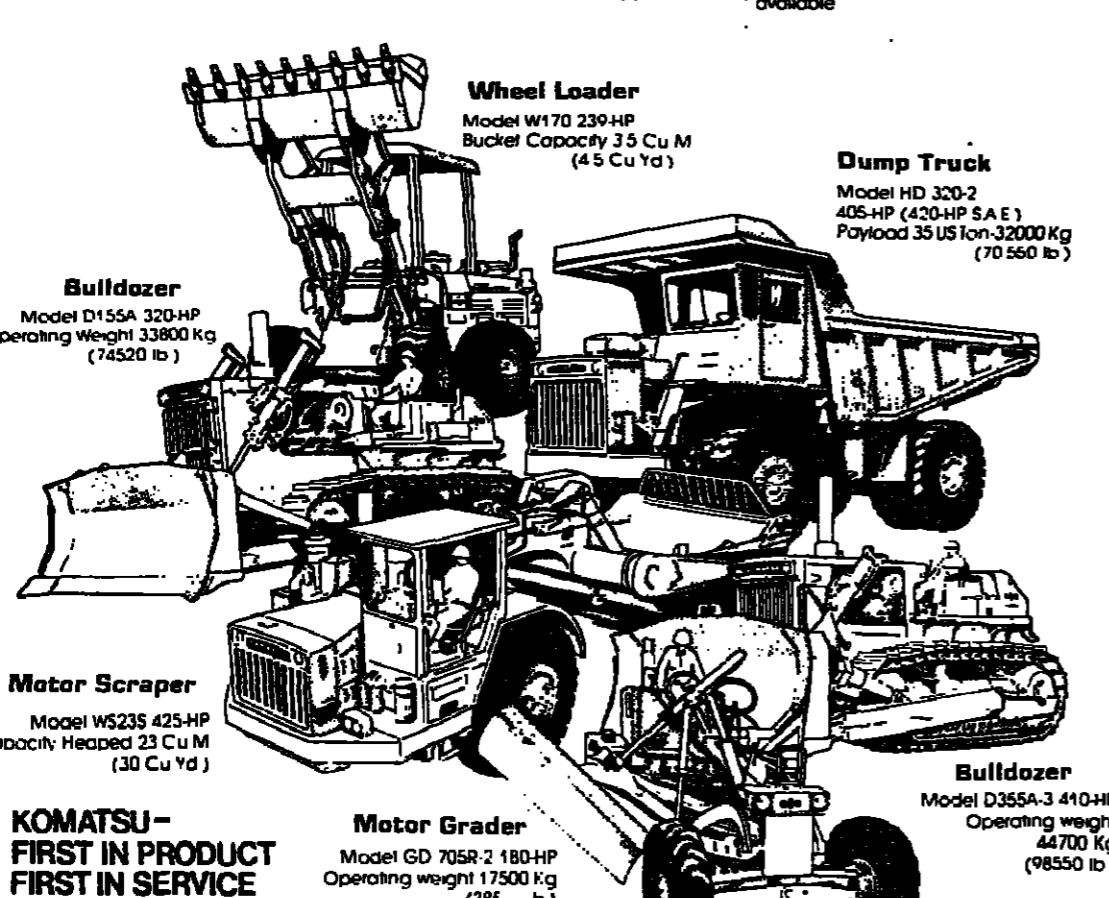
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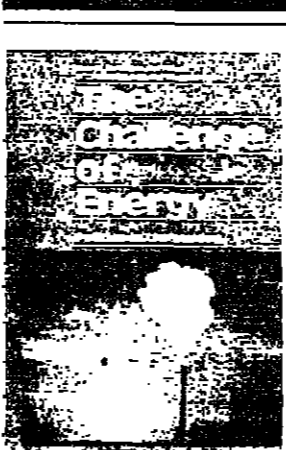
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# FEATURES

## The brain drain of the century

By Michelle Hibler

Between 1961 and 1972 the developed countries gave the U.S.A., Canada and the U.K. a net loss of \$44 billion, according to NCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). It came in the form of some 1,000 skilled migrants added to the labour force.

Total official development assistance from the three industrialised countries amounted to \$6 billion during the same period.

The immigration of skilled workers saves the host country the cost of educating its own workers. The best documented example is the brain drain, or what NCTAD calls the "reverse transfer of technology". A recent World Health Organisation (WHO) multinational study of health and physician migration shows, for instance, that in the early 1970s, 140,000 physicians were working outside their home countries. In Canada, more than 90 per cent of all physicians are foreign medical graduates. WHO estimates the amount spent on training migrant Filipino doctors at \$100 million, or twice the total health budget of the Philippines. The loss to India is estimated at \$144 million.

Because of the volume involved, estimates range from 12 to 20 million workers abroad — the migration of workers has become a central feature of global economic

realities during the past two decades. Some countries are now exporting up to a third of their labour force. In some receiving countries, more than half the work force is made up of migrants.

According to Sergio Diaz-Briquets, programme director with the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, the causes of international migration are the same as those prompting migration from the rural to urban areas of the Third World — lack of land, wage and employment gaps, and population pressures — made all the more obvious by easy travel and communication. It is a case of "modernisation without development," he says.

Diaz-Briquets was formerly a programme officer with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), a Canadian organisation that is also concerned with the effects of international migrations. Yue-Man Yeung, the Centre's senior programme officer for demographic research, says international labour flows have become a major concern in both sending and receiving countries. "Yet very few studies have so far been undertaken to assess and analyse systematically what the effects of such labour movements in fact are," he adds.

In the Philippines IDRC is supporting a study of the impact of the recent exodus of Filipino men to work on contract in the Middle East. Carried out by the Institute of Labour and Manpower Studies,

the year-long study will examine the effects on individual workers, their families, and their home communities. The Caribbean area has historically suffered from a high level of emigration of skilled workers and professionals. Here IDRC is supporting studies in Barbados, Guyana and Surinam to analyse the causes and consequences of these long-term trends.

There can be little doubt that individual migrants benefit materially from their move. Emigration has also been viewed as a blessing for the exporting country, as it can serve to lessen the unemployment problem while bringing in foreign exchange in the form of remittances sent home by migrant workers.

In 1975, remittances to developing countries reached some \$8 billion. The funds are essential to some families' survival. Mexicans working in the U.S., for example, each support an average of 5.4 dependents by repatriating 30 per cent of their earnings. Remittances have also become a crucial part of national budgets and, according to the Worldwatch Institute, grew much faster in the 1970s than any other element of the GNP of labour-exporting countries.

Dependency on remittances can leave labour-exporting countries in an extremely vulnerable position. As the demand for their workers drops, they face higher domestic unemployment combined with a diminishing source of foreign exchange.

There can be little doubt about who profits most from labour migration, apart from individual migrants: the receiving countries. The ability to import temporary workers means that a country has, in effect, a reserve supply of labour. This contributes to increasing the

flexibility of the economy to respond to shifts in demand, and also itself generates a demand for goods and services.

Other benefits accrue in times of economic recession as migrant workers on temporary visas and work permits can be repatriated. In Western Europe, temporary migration has long been the rule. In the mid-1970s, some 1.2 million workers returned home and new entries were sharply reduced. This ability to export unemployment to less developed countries helped many European nations offset the effects of recession by keeping domestic unemployment at lower levels. Seasonal migration is also increasing in Canada and the U.S., mainly to serve agriculture.

If immigration is advantageous to the host country, it is not without costs, mainly social costs. Some argue that the influx of skilled workers discriminates against host country citizens as inadequacies in training facilities are perpetuated. A reduction of "imports" would mean that more local workers would need to be trained, opening up avenues to people who otherwise are deprived of opportunity. These people are traditionally low income groups, minorities, and women.

The presence of less-skilled migrants at the low end of the wage scale can also prevent wages from rising as rapidly as they otherwise would, thus causing hardships for nationals who can't leave such jobs. Social tensions can be aggravated, particularly at times of slow economic growth, as competition for jobs, housing, and services is heightened.

According to WHO and other agency demographers, both receiving and sending countries must share the responsibility for the volume of migration. In the case of developing country nurses and physicians, WHO says that developing countries graduate far more physicians than they can afford to employ. The industrialised countries, for their part, train insufficient numbers, mainly "as a result of restrictive practices of the medical profession."

Moreover, says the study, as medical curricula in developing countries are based largely on

standards of the Western world, medical schools confer a degree that is "tantamount to an international passport."

The same misdirection of training and skills formation and the resulting inability to absorb those skills, is seen as responsible for the migration of a host of other professionals.

— IDRC Feature

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1981

**YOUR DAILY Horoscope**  
from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The early part of the day is not right for taking chances and the judgment of others could cause difficulties. Wait until the afternoon when conditions improve before making a decision.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You should take a different view and make new arrangements if a new plan is to work out right. Relax at home tonight.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you take more interest in helping others with their projects, you can add to your own progress. Don't follow any hunches now.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Not a good day to launch a new project. Make present plans more detailed and all goes well. Use more logic in your dealings.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You are most alert to new business systems now and can make big headway into the future. Use common sense.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle regular duties early in the day so that you'll have more time for recreation later. Take time to improve your talents.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Choose your words well at home or you could have trouble. Don't take any chances where your security is concerned.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) The afternoon is fine for carrying through with monetary matters of importance. A financial expert can give you valuable advice.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can get the praise of a higher-up by showing increased skill in your work. Safeguard your good reputation.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you don't become involved in activities that give you nothing but trouble. Take needed health treatments.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't make decisions of importance early in the day. Improve your appearance and gain more confidence.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do nothing that could alienate your good friends today because the planetary conditions are not favorable. Be calm.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure you do nothing that could irk a higher-up today or you could regret it later. Take steps to improve your credit.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be a great problem solver if the home conditions are right. Teach that adversities are tests for the mind to challenge. Give the right religious training. A foreign language will be most helpful to career.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

**THE Daily Crossword** By Marlon Moeser

ACROSS	29 David's religious consultant	49 Actress Verducci	25 Watch sound
1 Showing some temper	34 Woodwind	51 Nautical command	26 New York jail
6 - Alto	35 Talent	54 Cillum	27 Island magic
10 Lamp part	36 Beverage	58 Sweet fare	28 Film's Alexander
14 He wrote of Roaring Camp	37 Sea, to a Parisian	62 Relief	30 Sheepish comments
15 That	38 Baked Southern fare	65 Arrangement	31 Muslim judge
16 - de Pinos	40 Hide of a young animal	67 Go wide wear	32 Dress shape
17 Church instrument	41 " - Girl"	68 Infract	33 Beef back
18 Hearty fare	42 Songs	DOWN	35 Actor
20 Money for the hands	43 - qua non	1 Mutton portion	38 Nuns' wear
22 Hollywood vamp	44 Hickory tree	2 - avis	39 Verbal
23 Many GI's	46 Caraway liqueur	3 Overdone shindig	43 Not so sizable
25 Pod or lateral	48 Be sick	4 Say "Boo!"	45 Piston protector
26 Stein's friend		5 Lady of Spain	46 West or Large


Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MALES BOSS WIFE  
ALLOHA ATEA HUIA  
WIKIRIRIKO WIKI  
ATE DAINE TRISTE  
LAIDE CLAN  
DIABELS FLAMES  
ATLAS COOK PLANE  
WREN SHINE ABE  
LIAM PALE ELLEN  
PRIMERS SAVERS  
XMAS AARE  
RABBIT AMIT GIES  
ABOY HXOUBRIT  
BEER ARID BETTE  
LIDLE NOSE RETIAN




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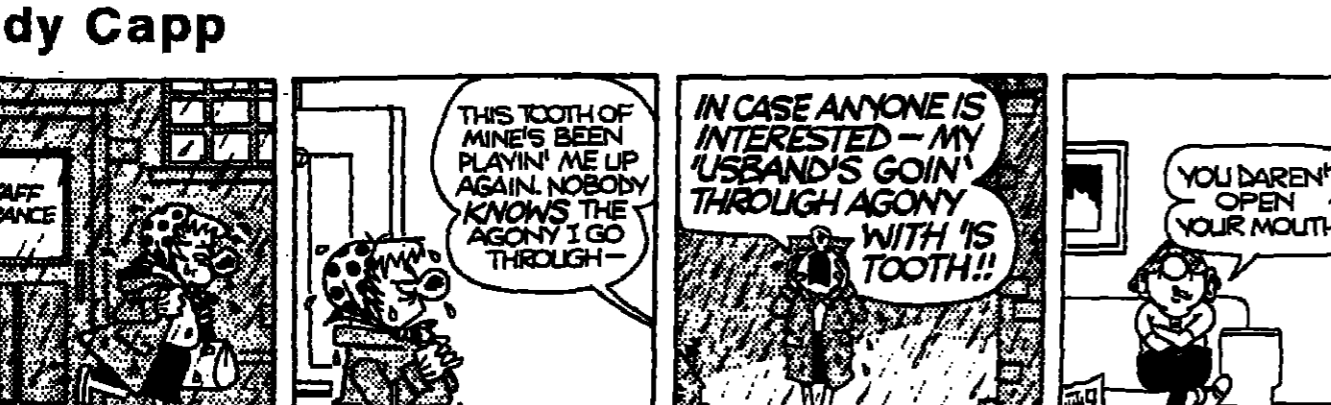
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**utt 'n' Jeff**



**andy Capp**





## WORLD

## Angolans claim credit for Luanda refinery attack

LISBON, Dec. 1 (R) — Angola today accused South Africa of sending a sabotage squad of white mercenaries to destroy its only oil refinery, which was damaged in a fire yesterday.

The official Angolan news agency ANGOP said the blaze at the Belgian-controlled Petrangel refinery outside Luanda was caused by powerful bombs which exploded in strategic parts of the sprawling complex during the night.

It quoted Angola's oil minister, Lt. Col. Pedro van-Dunem, as telling a press conference in Luanda that the fire was an "act of economic sabotage by racist South Africa, using a group of white mercenaries."

ANGOP said the fire was still burning early today but had been brought under control. The

agency earlier predicted that the fire would be put out yesterday afternoon.

An Angolan government communique said the bodies of several members of the sabotage squad were found at the refinery and ANGOP said the corpse of what it described as a white mercenary was displayed at Col. van-Dunem's press conference.

It denounced the action as a "flagrant violation of our sovereignty and territorial integrity by the racist South African regime, using a group of mercenaries trained, armed and directed by them (the South African).

## Muldoon gets parliamentary majority; original election result declared erroneous

WELLINGTON, Dec. 1 (R) — Officials today awarded an extra seat to Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's government, and with it an absolute parliamentary majority, after discovering a counting error in last Saturday's general election in New Zealand.

But the final result could be altered yet again as a result of special absentee ballots or legal challenges alleging voting irregularities.

The result as originally declared gave New Zealand its first hung parliament for more than 60 years.

The amendment meant Mr. Muldoon's National (conservative) Party had 47 seats to 43 for the Labour Party and two for a small third party, Social Credit.

The returning officer in the northern island constituency of Gisborne said 100 votes had wrongly been credited to the Labour candidate who was declared the winner on election night by 96 votes.

But the national candidate's tiny four-vote majority could be overturned when absentee ballots are counted, a process likely to take at least 11 days.

After a parliamentary speaker (chairman) is elected, Mr. Muldoon will have a working majority

of one if the present result stands. He told reporters that he was delighted by the alteration in the Gisborne result.

But Labour leader Bill Rowling said: "I am disturbed that such a significant number of votes has apparently been miscounted or uncounted. It makes you wonder a bit about what's going on."

He confirmed that he would still like to go ahead with a meeting tomorrow with Social Credit, which under the original result would have held the balance of power in parliament.

But the third party's leader, Bruce Beetham, said he could see no point in holding the discussions after today's news from Gisborne.

## Seychelles demands return of mercenaries

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — President France Albert Rene called South Africa today to return the 44 mercenaries who staged an abortive coup attempt here and accused former president James Mancham of being involved in the plot.

In a nationwide address broadcast over Radio Seychelles, Mr. Rene said the government will believe South African claims that

it had nothing to do with the attack if it returns the mercenaries for trial by an international court appointed by the United Nations.

"If the South African government agrees, then we will believe that they had nothing to do with it," Mr. Rene said.

The president said there was evidence that Mr. Mancham, whom Mr. Rene deposed in a 1977 coup, was involved in the mercenary attack.

The evidence, Mr. Rene said, included a study of voices from tapes which the mercenaries had tried to burn before their flight but which were gathered by the security services.

Mr. Rene said the tapes were to be broadcast to the nation over Radio Seychelles had the mercenaries succeeded in overthrowing the government.

Mr. Mancham, now living in exile in London, said he had been asked to back the coup by a group calling itself the Mouvement pour la Resistance. But he said he had "never heard of such a movement before" and wanted to know more about it before making a decision.

In London, a spokesman for the movement claimed responsibility for the aborted coup and said a second attempt would be made. The group said the attack was financed by wealthy Seychellois in exile who are opposed to Mr. Rene's Socialist policies.

Mr. Rene announced that a

round-the-clock curfew would be partially lifted from noon to 5 p.m. today. Starting tomorrow, he said, curfew would be in force from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m., allowing people to return to work.

More than 1,000 tourists, mostly from South Africa, have been stranded in the Seychelles since the coup attempt and there was still no indication when they will be able to leave.

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## Mother and wife of Islambouli



The mother of defendant Khaleel Islambouli and his wife, right, sit and listen to testimony Monday during the second session of trial for the 24 accused of assassinating Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

## Warsaw pessimistic about future

WARSAW, Dec. 1 (R) — Amid continuing strikes and growing political opposition, the Polish government's chief union negotiator has said he sees little hope for the future.

"I would not like to be accused of pessimism but there are no major grounds for optimism," Mr. Mieczyslaw Rakowski told the official news agency PAP.

His interview was published as cadet firemen defied the authorities and refused to end an occupation of their officer-training academy despite an official announcement that the school had been dissolved.

Farmers also continued sit-in strikes in at least five cities and more than 100,000 students continued a nationwide campus strike.

Riot police ringed the firemen's academy in a northern Warsaw suburb but an interior ministry spokesman insisted on state television last night that there were no plans to use force to dislodge the 340-odd strikers.

The cadets began their protest last Wednesday to press demands for their school to come under civilian instead of interior ministry regulations.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — The Security Council remains deadlocked over its choice of a new U.N. secretary-general.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo yesterday told reporters after a 70-minute session that China raised the possibility of a split term between incumbent Kurt Waldheim and challenger Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania.

He said other members offered no reaction to this or a suggestion by their president, Taieb Salim of Tunisia, that five other candidates be tested in balloting.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1 (R) — Actress Natalie Wood drowned accidentally after apparently slipping while trying to board a dinghy for a lone midnight cruise, a coroner said after a post mortem on the 43-year-old Hollywood star.

Dr. Thomas Noguchi said yesterday "there was no evidence of foul play or any cause of death other than accidental drowning."

Miss Wood, star of more than 35 films, including *Splendor in the Grass* and *West Side Story*, disappeared from the family yacht *Splendor* early on Sunday morning.

Eight hours later her body was found floating in a lagoon on Catalina Island, a Pacific yachting resort for the wealthy, near where the yacht was anchored. A two metre dinghy from the yacht had been washed ashore nearby.

Dr. Noguchi said Miss Wood apparently slipped as she left the yacht to board the dinghy for a lone midnight cruise and there was a scarping mark on her left cheek.

One question Dr. Noguchi was unable to answer was why Miss Wood decided to take a midnight cruise alone on a cold night.

Miss Wood's lawyer, Paul Ziffren, said she was not a good swimmer but was a very good sailor. "It was not unusual for her to go out (on the dinghy) without telling anyone," he said.

Dr. Noguchi said his examination revealed she had an alcohol level in her blood above the limit considered sufficient to prove a person was driving under the influence of alcohol.

He said there had been an argument between Wagner and fellow actor Christopher Walken, a guest on the vessel, before Miss Wood disappeared.

"It was not a violent argument, but more of a heated discussion and it did not involve Miss Wood," he said. He did not believe she left the yacht to get away from the argument.

## Liberals win Honduran polls

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 1 (R) — The Centrist Liberal Party today prepared to assume power in the Central American Republic of Honduras after the first general election since a military takeover almost a decade ago.

With more than 80 per cent of Sunday's estimated 1.2 million votes counted, official figures gave 54 per cent to the Liberals, 42 to the right-wing National Party and the rest to two small parties.

The return of Honduras to civilian rule will be formally completed in January when Liberal leader Roberto Suazo Cordova, who campaigned on a platform of gradual social reform, takes over as president from Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia.

The Senate debates Reagan's huge military spending bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — The Senate was urged yesterday to approve a \$208.5-billion military spending bill so that President Ronald Reagan will not be sent "limping and lame" into talks aimed at curbing nuclear arms.

As the Senate opened debate on the measure, which appropriates \$7.6 billion more than the Reagan administration requested, Sen. John Stennis, Democrat-Mississippi, argued that the B-1 bomber, MX missile and other weapons are needed to offset Soviet power.

Noting Mr. Reagan's promise to seek bilateral reductions in nuclear weapons, Sen. Stennis said, "it is unthinkable that we should send him there limping and lame or inadequately prepared to deal with the problem."

The bill contains \$2 billion to start the administration's programme of building 100 MX missiles and strengthening existing missile silos to hold as many as 40 of them until a permanent basing mode is developed.

Senator Mark Hatfield, Republican-Oregon, chairman of the appropriations committee, said he would move to strike out the funds for strengthening the silos, arguing that the proposed reinforcements would not make the missiles invulnerable to attack.

Senator Ernest Hollings, Democrat-South Carolina, and Carl Levin, Democrat-Michigan, planned to offer an amendment to transfer the B-1 funds to other procurement and readiness functions. In a letter to colleagues, they said development of the B-1, the Stealth bomber and the MX would be "at the expense of readiness and force modernisation" and would make the United States weaker rather than stronger.

Sen. Stevens, however, said the B-1 would be a "fast, accurate, hard to locate and hard to target" airplane in contrast to the B-52, which he said offers a "big, slow target."

The bill contains \$471 million to make a start on Mr. Reagan's proposal to build 100 B-1 bombers over a six-year period to replace the aging B-52s as the U.S. Air Force's principal strategic bomber until a radar-eluding Stealth plane comes off the drawing boards.

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## 174 Yugoslavians killed in DC 9 crash in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — A Yugoslav charter DC-9 carrying 168 passengers and six crew, all Yugoslavs, on a one-day outing to Corsica crashed in bad weather this morning, killing all aboard, Ajaccio police announced.

The wreckage of the Inex-Adria Airways craft was found by search parties on a mountainside above the village of Cassa Casalabriva, about 50 kilometres south of Ajaccio Airport, nearly four hours after radio and radar contact with the plane was lost.

The victims had left Ljubljana in Yugoslavia early this morning

for what was to have been a one-day excursion to the historic French island on the last day of a long Yugoslav national holiday weekend.

The aircraft sent a distress message shortly before it was due to land at Ajaccio airport. The airport control tower lost contact with the plane 10 minutes before it was due to land.

Villagers reported seeing an aircraft in trouble and others said they heard one or more explosions, possibly as the aircraft crashed into Mount St. Pietra.

## British protect IRA informer

BELFAST, Dec. 1 (R) — An Irish guerrilla-turned-informer has been spirited out of Belfast by British security men after betraying dozens of colleagues, Catholic sources said today.

They linked his disappearance with a wave of arrests last week when British troops rounded up about 30 people.

The man was arrested two weeks ago in Belfast's big Ardoyne Estate, where support among Catholics for Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas is strong.

He and his family are believed to be hiding in England, protected by British security men from reprisals by the IRA.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Haig gives televised speech in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has declared that NATO's readiness to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe offers the best hope for successful missile negotiations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Haig delivered a televised talk yesterday to Western Europe, aimed at bolstering Western resolve to deploy U.S. Cruise and Pershing II missiles if talks with the Soviets fail to produce an agreement prior to the scheduled deployment in 1983.

### 865-year jail term cut to 576 years

BANGKOK, Dec. 1 (R) — An 865-year jail sentence imposed on a hotel cashier convicted of embezzling 227,021 baht (about \$12,000) has been cut to 576 years, the Thai news agency reported today. A local criminal court originally sentenced Thanan Narkphong, 39, to serve consecutive five-year terms for each of the 173 days that he was alleged to have withheld restaurant receipts from his hotel's central financial department. The sentences were reduced by 289 years yesterday on the grounds that his testimony had proved useful, the agency said.

### Police raid IRA training camp

DUBLIN, Dec. 1 (R) — Police have uncovered a training camp used by guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) in remote countryside in the north of the republic. Irish police said they found a firing range, 4,000 rounds ammunition, 10 rifles, a shotgun, paramilitary uniforms and training manuals in the camp in the western part of county Donegal, which borders on northern Ireland. The camp was deserted at the time of the raid, police sources said.

### Pakistani officials to don national dress

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — Pakistani bureaucrats have been forbidden to wear Western-style clothing to work four days a week, the state-owned APP news agency has reported. A directive on the ban, which takes effect today, gave no reason for the move. However, APP said that it apparently is connected to President Mohammed Zia Ul-Haq's desire to use national dress as an "important element of national identity."

### Skeletons amidst Salvadorean sugar cane

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — Forty-seven human skeletons were discovered by harvesters in a sugar cane field near here, an official of the El Salvador human rights commission has said. The official, who asked not to be identified, said it appeared that the skeletons, discovered Friday, were dumped there six months to a year ago. "They have not yet cut all the cane," he added, so more bodies might turn up. The one-acre field beside a highway eight kilometres from San Salvador resembles an open gravesite discovered last month at the El Playon Loro field, about kilometres from the capital. Both apparently are dumping grounds for death squads that hunt their victims during the night.

### 1 dead, 1000 arrested in Assam

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — A 12-hour blockade stalled road traffic throughout northeastern India's troubled Assam State yesterday and left one person dead, scores injured, 1,000 arrested and one area under curfew, the United News of India reported.

### 3 Western states cut Kabul air links

OTTAWA, Dec. 1 (R) — Britain, France and West Germany have cut their air links with Afghanistan in protest against Afghan regime's refusal to take action against plane hijackers, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has said. Mr. Trudeau said it was the first case of action being taken in support of the principles of a 1978 international declaration in Bonn against hijacking.

### Australian fined for kissing at odd time

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 1 (A.P.) — A man has been fined 900 Australian dollars (\$1,017) and disqualified from driving for 18 months after he held up traffic kissing a female companion. Police said Mikel Mono Stanton, 21, of suburban Glenhaven, drove through a red traffic light Nov. 3 and parked in the Middle of a Sydney intersection. Then, policeman Barry Coulhart told a Magistrate, Stanton "proceeded to hug and kiss a female passenger in his car" through three changes of the light. Stanton pleaded guilty to drunk driving. Said Magistrate A.J. McKinnon: "Your action in blocking traffic confirmed you were well affected by alcohol. Perhaps you were lucky police noticed you before an accident occurred."

## Thai government tries to counter Communist insurgency in villages

By Thauang Myine

BANGKOK — The pro-Peking Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has been relentlessly waging an insidious war of subversion in Thailand's villages to win over the countryside, security officials say.

In 1965 CPT guerrillas fired the first shots in their armed struggle against the Thai government and the then Chinese foreign minister, Marshal Chen Yi, announced from Peking that the "war of liberation" in Thailand had begun.

Since then, the CPT's aim has been to gain control over more than 53,000 villages all over the country in which 80 per cent of the 47 million Thai population live, officials say.

A spokesman of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) said at a recent press briefing Communist influence had now penetrated into some 5,700 vil-

lages in northern and southern parts of Thailand.

Communist activity or influence was almost non-existent in the economically-developed central region, he said.

Communist guerrillas had total control over nearly 100 villages, which they called "liberated" areas, and had set up their own administrative, militia and economic development committees, he added.

The spokesman said the government's village defence and development programme launched in 1975 had won back only two of those villages.

The Communists also wielded extensive influence over 329 more villages but the government had succeeded in loosening the guer-

rilla hold on 19 of them, the spokesman added.

All the villages under Communist domination are in remote areas of northern, northeastern and southern Thailand long neglected by the government.

The guerrillas, estimated to be 10,000 strong, have concentrated their efforts in these regions.

The government was battling against the guerrillas to assert its authority in nearly 900 other villages in the three regions and was emerging as the winner in 147 of them, the spokesman said. Some villages where this tussle is going on are in four southern provinces straddled by the Banthat mountain range, which bristles with guerrilla bases.

The government took counter measures with village security and development projects after the open insurrection of the CPT in 1965 but these early schemes were ineffective as they were uncoordinated.

In 1975 when Communist-led armies swept to victories in

neighbouring Laos and Kampuchea, the Thai government took alarm and passed an act of parliament for village defence and development. It also launched a new, unified programme for protection of the villages against the guerrillas.

The new programme made ISOC responsible for organising projects to insulate the villages from guerrilla infiltration.

It gives villagers leadership training in security and economic development and reorganises village administration by the formation of elected committees for defence, administration, finance, health education and cultural matters.

The spokesman said the programme was now operating in 3,755 of the 5,700 villages susceptible to Communist influence or control, and was planned to reach a further 83 by the end of this year.

— Reuter

جناح اخبار